Is Sold by Newsboys at Two Cents

for the City Postoflice.

ADJOURNMENT TILL MONDAY

The House Continues Debate of

the Sundry Civil Bill.

A communication from the Civil Serv

ce Commissioners was laid before the

session, and after ten minutes spent

dall it was agreed to postpone this special order until Saturday, and the House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. McMillin in the chair, on the Sundry Coril bill

Civil bill.

The debate on the pending paragraph relating to public lands was limited to ten minutes.

ten minutes.

Mr. Rice moved that the appropriation for surveys and resurveys be increased from \$196,000 to \$200,000.

The amendment was lost, as also another by Mr. Townshend to increase it to

On motion of Mr. McShane the office of surveyor general in Nebraska was abol-

general political character was finally closed through the efforts of Mr. Randall and the pending paragraph passed. The next paragraph, relating to the U. S. Geological Survey, was then taken up.

The bill then progressed with rapidity.

YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE,

The House yesterday made but little progress on the Sundry Civil bill. The

paragraphs relating to the public lands

paragraphs relating to the public lands were seized upon by most of the Western Members as the golden opportunity for an attack on General Sparks, late Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Democratic policy of dealing with the public domains was severely criticised by the Republicans, and for awhile it was a case of "You're another." The debate continued till 5 o'clock, when the House took a recess till 5. At the evening session a large number of bridge bills

ing session a large number of bridge bills were passed, and at 9:20 the House ad-

DISTRICT APPROPRIATION BILL

The Committee on Appropriations this

norning reported to the House the Senate

amendments to the District Appropriation bill. A number of the amendments were agreed to and others non-concurred in.

ARREARS OF PENSION BILL. Mr. Matson, chairman of the Commit

tee on Invalid Pensions, in answer to a

question from a Chitic reporter this morning, said he could not tell when the Arrears of Pensions bill would be considered, as the Committee on Rules had not yet assigned a day for its consideration.

LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR

Their Benefit at the National Theatre

Last Night,

A fine audience in quantity and quality attended the National last night, and were comfortably cool, to see "The Marble Heart" given for the benefit of "The Little Sisters of the Poor." The cast was as follows: "Raphael de Chatlet," Mr. Edward H. Allen; "Ferdinand Volage," Mr. Kayl Decker; "Mons. Veaudore," Mr. Arthur Moses: "Viscount Chateau-

Edward H. Allen, "Ferdinand Volage, Mr. Kavl Decker; "Mons. Veaudore," Mr. Arthur Moses; "Viscount Chateaumargaux," Mr. Robert W. Smiley: "Lord Merton," Mr. William Mowatt Hanney; "Fred. de Courcy," Mr. Francis Q. R. Fava, jr.; "The Marquis de Tortoni," Mr. H. H. Craft; "Baptiste," Mr. C. E. Wilber; "John," Mr. Edward Zeiff, "Mademoiselle Marco," Miss Louisiana Grigsby: "Marie," Miss Daisy O'Donoghue; "Clementine," Miss Janet E. Richards; "Mariette," Miss Sanet E. Richards; "Mariette," Miss Perston, "Nannette," Miss Mina La Dow; "Madame de Chatlet, "Miss Preston, "The play was interesting and not at all bad for amateurs—in fact, in several instances, it was quite good enough for professionals. Floral tributes and applause were generously bestowed, and sometimes somebody laughed when it wasn't laughing time, but that is one of the crosses amateurs must bear. The statuary used in the play was from the studio of Mr.

amateurs must bear. The statuary used in the play was from the studio of Mr. Eugenio Pedon, Government scuiptor, and there was nothing amateurish in its graceful outlines, artistic design and sentient beauty. The whole affair was a success, and everybody ought to be hance.

AT THE HOTELS.

Gronar Wilcox of Brooklyn, a member of the bar, trat the National.

John S. Fay of Mariboro', Mass., postmaster of that city, is at the National.

Page. Frirows, D. J. Scully and Darbeully of England, a party of tourists, are a he Ebbitt.

Gro. H. Cunisar of Pittsburg, H. F. Craw-ord and George F. Bowie of Boston are at

ate's amendments.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## From Yesterday's Regular Issue

# READY FOR THE START

Presentation of Entries for the G. O. P. Sweepstakes.

#### SHERMAN TO WIN FIRST HEAT

But the Dark Horse Likely to Win the Race.

#### RECESS UNTIL 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Special to THE WASHINGTON CRITIC CHICAGO, June 21 .- A visit to the headquarters of the several candidates this morning shows increased anxiety, but great uncertainty, as the time gradually approaches for the first ballot in the

Until that takes place all forecasts are but innocent speculations. It is still an open race-free to all and

go-as-you-please. Allison has the cleanest boom. Alger's boom represents the boodlers and strikers and they are here in force. Depew's boom is looked upon as important only in its assumed power to transfer the same to some other candi-

Harrison's is simply a Hoosier boom, with a possibility of second place on the

Gresham's is an unauthorized sentimental boom, having more merit than

will lead on first ballet. All efforts so far between leaders of respective candidates to make combinations with each other have been futile for the reason that until a ballot has taken place no candidate knows his strength or

After a few ballots, then propositions for combines, trades and transfers will

Cabinet positions, foreign missions and prominent offices will be pledged to se-cure the influence of the high contracting parties, and the impecuations Southern delegate will be provided with forty acres

delegate will be provided with forty seres and a mule.

The applause following the presentation of Gresham's name continued for just ninety seconds. The cheers on presenting Harrison's name lasted for just one minute. The Sherman managers are making heroulean efforts to form a successful combination.

are making herothean efforts to form a successful combination.

The leading friends of Blaine are exerting all their influence to suppress any ballot being cast for him till after the convention, at a temperature of boiling heat, becomes wearied and wilted. On the failure to agree upon any other, then for the Plumed Knight.

H. K.

CONVENTION HALL, CRICAGO, June 21 .-At 10:05 a. m. the chairman peremptorily called the convention to order.

Rev. Thomas S. Green, pastor of the St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, invoked the Divine blessing, and when he had concluded the delegates began to pour in through every door, and in five minutes the only empty seats were in the New York. Virging and Bhode Island sec-York, Virginia and Rhode Island sec-

The roll was then called for member
of the National Committee. The list, a far as it could be completed by the secre
tary is as follows:
tary, is as follows:
Alabama
Arganeas
Camornia
Arkansas M. H. De Yonn California M. H. De Yonn Colorado W. A. Hamil Connecticut Samuel Fessender
Dalawara D A Laighter
Florida Major John A Rossal
Georgia F P Potner
Illinois Geo R Davi
Delaware D. A. Leighton Florida Major John A. Russel Georgia F. F. Putner Illinois Geo, R. Davi Indiana John C. New
LIDWIN CONTRACTOR CONT
Kansas
Kentucky W. C. Goodlo
Kansas C. Leland, j Kentucky W. C. Goodio Louisiana P. B. S. Pinchbaci
MaineJ. Manchester Etayne
MarylandJames J. Gar
Massachusetts
Michigan John P. Sanbori
MinnesotaR. C. Evan
Mississippi James Hil Missouri Chauncey I. Fille Nebraska W. M. Robertsoi
Missouri
Neorgana Washington
New HampshireEdward H. Rollin
New JerseyGarrett A. Hobar
New York
New York
Ohio A. L. Conge
OhioA, L. Conge OregonJonathan Browne, J
Penrsylvania,
Rhode IslandThomas W. Chas
Penrsylvania, M. S. Qua Rhode Island, Thomas W. Chas South Carolina, E. M. Brayto
Tennessee
Tennessee
Vermont
Virginia

Datcota ... George L. Sharp
Charles S. Warren
W. L. Ayerson
John S. McBride
Thomas H. Cavanagh
J. M. Carr Washington ...

The Platform. "Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the con vention," said Mr. McKinley, "I am instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to present the following declaration of

The Republicans of the United States "The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in National Convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and of rights of the people. Abraham Lincoln, and to cover, also, with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have more recently been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan and Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished.

We also recall with great greetings and "We also recall with great greetings and vote saver for his recovery the name of one of oth riving heroes, whose name will be cherished in the history both of Republicans and of the Republic, the name of that hobie soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan. In the spirit of those great leaders and of our own devotion to human liberty and political heatilities to all forms of despotism, we send fraternal congratuations to our fellow-Americans of Brazil upon the accomplishment of the abellition of slavery throughout the American continents. throughout the American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon con-gratulate our fellow-citizens of frish birth upon the peaceful recovery of

Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful bitisen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast a free ballot in public election and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold that free and honest popular ballot and the just and equal representation of all of the people is the toundation of our republican Government and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elec-

ernment and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority.

"We charge that the present Administration and the Democratic majority in Congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The Tariff Plank.

"We are uncompromisingly in favor of

"We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We posed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by grave disasters to all interested except those of the usurer and the sherrif. We denounce the Milis bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican Representatives in Congress in opposing its passage.

Free Wool Condemned, posed by the President and his party.

Free Wool Condemned, "We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties free list, and we maist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry. The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes; and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the productions of which give employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production, except luxurres, the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, we favor the entire repeal of internal revenue the entire repeal of internal revenue taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents

behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

"We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor, alten to our civilization and our Constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

All "Trusts" Opposed. "We declare our opposition to all con pinations of capital, organized in trust or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens; and we recommend to Congress and the State legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the States.

riminations between the States. Public Lands for Settlers. ing the public lands of the United State to be homesteads for American citizen to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1832, against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun unifer the administration of President Arthur should be con-

Democratic Claims Denied. "We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people but declare that by the joint action of Republicans and Democrats in Congress about 50,000,000 acres of unearned land grants originally granted for the construc-tion of raffoads have been restored to the public domain in pursuance of the con-dition inserted by the Republican party

in the original grants.
"We charge the Democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to the settlers title to their home-steads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harrass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law. Government of the Territories

"The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon a necessity only to the end that they may become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population national re-sources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable, local gov-ernment therein, the people of such Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union.

and be admitted into the Union.

"Tending the preparation for Statehood all officers thereof should be selected from the bona hide residents and citizens of the Territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a State in the Union under the Constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartly indorse the action of the Republican Senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives for partisan purposes to favorably consider these bills in a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government and merits the condemnation of all just men.

Admitting the Territories. pending bills in the Senate enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana Territories to form constitutions and establish State govern-ments should be passed without unneces-sary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to fa-cilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-govern-ment as States, such of them as are now consider as soon as possible and the ment as States, such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible and the others as soon as they may become ao.

"The political power of the Mormon Church in the Territories, as exercised in the past, is a menace to free institutions, too dangerous longer to be suffered. Therefore, we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all Territories where the same is questioned. "

"We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per otince. ter postage to one cent per clinice.

"The State or Nation, or both combined should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school educa-

The Fisheries Question. "We arraign the present Democrat Administration for its weak and unpatriotic settlement of the fisheries question

Our Merchant Marine. "We carnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enact-ment of such legislation as will best se-cure the rehabilitation of our American

our soldiers: for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce, for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic Gulf, and for the payment of the maturing public debt.

"" " The conduct of foreign affairs by the present Administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice."

Civil Service and Pensions. "We hereby repeat our declaratio of 1884, to wit:

'The reform of the civil service, au

"The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under the Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the civil service to which it is applicable."

"We denounce the hostife spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension rehef, and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation.

"In support of the principles herewith enumerated we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration."

The Platform Adopted. The platform was unanimously adopted. and the next business being to put the several candidates in nomination, the roll of States was called. The first to respond was California, for which Creed Hay-mond was spokesman. He said Califor-nia, whose position is well known, asks to be passed for the present.

The Nominations Begun.

Connecticut nominated General Hawley by simply announcing his name, and, when Illinois was reached, Leonard Swett

by simply announcing his name, and, when Illinois was reached, Leonard Swett of Illinois rose to present the name of Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana. In presenting Judge Gresham's name, Mr. Swett recalled a scene emacted in Chicago twenty-eight years ago, on the first nomination of Abraham Efincoin.

Mr. Swett then branched out into an exhaustive history of Mr. Gresham's life, his glorious war record, followed by his useful administration of the Postoffice Department Portfolio.

Referring to Mr. Gresham's judicial career, he said: "Unmoved by the threatenings of power, he has gone straight on in the line of his duty to the integrity and right of the question under consideration, and has administered justice to the high and low, the rich and poor, with a steady but impartial hand. The same sympathy and confidence exist between Gresham and the people that existed between Lincoln and the people that existed between Lincoln and the people.

"He has always stood with his party for the protection of American labor against foreign competition and has always believed in fair wages for fair work. He has advocated fiberal pensions for the maimed, worn and dependent defenders of the Union.

"Nominate Gresham and the people will bear him in triumph on their shoulders to the White House and to the official seat of Washington, Lincoln, Garfield and Grant."

Mr. Swett wore an ordinary convention

field and Grant."

Mr. Swett wore an ordinary convention hadge, which was new in 1800, when the convention was held here, and Mr. Swett participated in the convention which put Abraham Lincoln in nomination. Today Mr. Swett makes his first appearance in a convention since the memorable occasion when the Republicans nominated their first successful candidate.

Mr. Davis of Minnesota seconded the nomination in an eloquent and effective

speech.
John R. Lynch, the colored statesman
of Mississippi, came forward to second
Greeham's nomination.
Samuel W. McCall of the Sixth Massachusetts District followed Mr. Lynch in
advocacy of Judge Gresham:
Mr. McCall was followed by John B.
Berden of Texas, who declared that Rector of Texas, who declared that Gresham would hold the soldier vote especially, but would have the hearty support of all Republicans.

The call of the roll proceeded and when Indiana was reached the venerable Richard W. Thompson introduced ex-Governor Porter, who placed Harrison in nomination. Governor Porter said:

Governor Porter's Speech. Governor Porter's Speech.

"When in 1880 Roscoc Gonkling visited Indiana to take part in the memorable campaign of that year, he was asked on every hand, "How will New York go at the Presidential election? "Tell me," replied the great orator, 'how Indiana will go in October and finen I can tell you how New York will go in Novamber.
"In October Indiana's majority of nearly 7,000 for the Republican candidate for Governor informed the country how

nearly 7,000 for the Republican candidate for Gowernor informed the country how she would go, and in November New York and the Nation echoed her October voice. Indiana is no longer an October State. But, as in 1880, so now in 1888, she seems largely to hold the key of the position. She is always regarded as being a close State, but when the Republican party is thoroughly organized, when it has done the preliminary work of the canvass well, and when its spirit is kindled into flame, Indiana seldom fails to elect the Republican candidates.

didates.
"Give General Benjamin Harrison your commission to lead them, and flies will immediately fall into line and press for-ward with enthusiastic confidence to vic-

At the conclusion of Governor Porter's speech, at 12:48, Mr. Brogan of Tennessee moved a recess until 3 p. m., which was carried,

Delegate Carson's Difficulties. Chicago, June 21,—"Colonel" Pewy Carson's peculiar style of statesmanship that proved effectual in getting himself elected a delegate to Chicago, and, in spite of the Dyson-Shellabarger contest, secured him a seat in the convention, has got him into trouble. After his arrival in this city he injected

himself into the situation with his ac-customed fervor, an excess of which led him to end a political discussion with Contestant Chase with a smashing blow on his smaller rival's nose.

Chase had his assailant arrested and

taken before a police magistrate yester-day morning, who continued the case till when the two contesting delegations came before the Credentials Committee. J. Hale Sypher appeared for Carson and Gleason and Judge Shellabarger presented the claims of himself and Dyson. Carson and Dyson were also given five minutes ach by the committee. Carson stated to the committee tha

Arthur St. Clair Smith, who signed the Dyson credentials, had no right to do so and was not even entitled to a seat in the convention.

This, Dyson said, was a lie and, in spite of the chairman's orders to sit down and keep still, continued to shout that "it is a lie, sir," until he was hustled out by the acceptant above.

y the sergeant-at-arms. Carson's delight was unbounded and he said that Dyson's conduct was a sample of what prevented orderly conventions being held in the District of Columbia. Carson has already commenced to talk of having Arthur St. C. Smith arrested

### LAST NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention Has a Fight Over the Virginia Contest. Curcago, June 21-The big Convention hall was crowded last night almost to suffocation from 9:30 to 11:30. Not a breath of sir was stirring. The heat was Home Rute for Ireland.

"We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the National Constitution and to the indissoluble union of the States; to the autonomy reserved to the States; to the States under the Constitution of coast fortifications and the States and Territories in the states and the field against him: Harrison is a trifle intense, almost stifling. From the chair massing. The heat was intense, almost stifling. From the chair massing. The heat was the chair massing. The heat was stifled in the field against him: Harrison is a trifle intense, almost stifling. From the chair massing. The heat was stifled against him: Harrison is a trifle intense, almost sti

of cool summer-gardens down town, where white-aproned, smiling Deutscher maidens tripped around the tables, dispensing the refreshing lager. The glare of the electric lights seemed to intensity the suffocating heat.

The Committee on Credentials was behind these automates.

the suffocating heat.

The Committee on Credentials was behind time and the people were getting in a bad humor, fretted by the heat.

Just then Colonel Fred, Grant walked up the ausle, and, as he took his seat on the platform, the overheated delegates worked off some of their steam in a consing cheer. ousing cheer.
Then Mr. Foraker of Ohio followed in

a characteristic speech. Resolutions were adopted, tendering sympathy to Germany and regretting the death of Grant, Logan, Arthur and Conkling. Then the Credentials Committee brought in its report.

The Virginia Delegation Ther was a long wrangle over the ma-ority and minority reports of the Com-mittee on Credentials in the Virginia con-tests, which was finally settled as follows—fourteen for Wise and ten for Mahone. MAHONE DELEGATES.

At Large—John G. Watts, Tazewell: S. Brown Allen, Staunton; William Ma-hone, Petersburg, and A. W. Harris, Peersburg. First District—A. D. Foster, Fredericksburg and F. D. Lee, Gloucester.
Fourth District—Charles Gee, Dispulanta, and John M. Langston, Petersburg
Ninth District—M. B. Wood, Estillville
and W. A. French, Pearisburg.

ANTI-MAHONE DELEGATES. Second District-Harry Libbery, Fort Ionroe, and Patrick O'Connor, Ports-

Monroe, and Index of the Monroe, and Morgan Treat, West Point, Fifth District—Winfield Scott, Floyd Court-House, and J. H. Pedigo, Leather-

wood.

Sixth District—D. F. Houston, Roanoke, and G. W. Jackson, Brooklyn.
Seventh District—H. H. Riddleberger
and John F. Lewis,
Eighth District—O. E. Hines, Vienna,
and Yardley T. Brown, Hamilton.
Tenth District—James A. Frazler, Lexington, and J. W. C. Bryant, Ulifton
Forze.

Force.

The remainder of the committee's report was adopted without opposition. The report recommended the seating of Gleason and Carson from the District of Columbia.

The anmouncement contained in the report that the Perry Carson delegation from the District of Columbia had been seated was received with applause. When the speaker stated that the Mahone delegation-at-large had been seated a large portion of the convention nearly went wild, but then Mr. Hepburn went on to say that Wise also had been seated. Hardly had the last words of the speaker died away when Russell of North Carolina began to read the minority report. It dissented from the opinion of the majority report, which seated the Wise district delegates, except from the Third district. Having read the report without however, the signatures attached, Mr. Russell moved its adoption.

The Struggle Begun.

The Struggle Begun.
All that part of the report that did no All that part of the report that did not refer to the Virginia contest was unautimously adopted on a division of the question, and on the part of the question in reference to seating the delegates alarge from Virginia Senator Riddleberger said that there was no real contest against him in his district except on the part of the gentleman from North Carolina. At this point Wall of Nebraska arose to the point of order that the question before the convention did not relate to Riddleberger's district. The point was held to be well taken, and the Mahone delegatesatiarge were quickly seated by a unanimous report.

Then followed a debate upon the mo-tion to admit both sets of delegates from the Ninth district. Mr. Hephurn of Iowa protested against the motion, as also did Mr. Stevenson of Minnesota. General Ringham of Pennsylvania and Mr. Rec-tor of Texas spoke in favor of the adop-tion of the majority report. The Vote Taken.

sir, Hess or Missouri, in behalf of that delegation, moved the previous question. Senator Hoar, in behalf of Massachusetts, seconded it, and Nebraska and Nevada supported it. On a viva voce vote the amendment to admit the Mahoneites in the Ninth district was carried. On a rising vote being demanded it was again carried by over a two-thirds vote, and the carried by over a two-thirds vote, and the result was received with some cheers.

The test vote was on the question of admitting the Wise delegation from the Second district, which was carried overwhelmingly in Wise's favor—512 to 250. New York voted 60 for the anti-Mahoneites to 22 for the Mahoneites. Pennsylvania voted solidly against the Wise delegation. Illinois, with one exception, was against the Mahoneites. The Pacific Slope and the Territories voted solidly carried by over a two-thirds vote, and the Slope and the Territories voted solidly for Wise. Ohio voted 19 for Mahone and 19 for Wise, carefully avoiding any com-mittal to either faction.

Cold Comfort for Sherman. CHICAGO, ILL., June 21.—The Tribuo n an editorial retrospect of Senator Sher

in an editorial retrospect of Senator Sherman's career sums up as follows:

"If the Republican party is destined to defeat, Sherman may have the right to command in the hopeless struggle, as Marshai Ney led the last but fatal charge of the Old Guard. Senator Sherman can claim leadership by right of seniority. He is the ranking Republican politician of the day. If the nomination is to be given simply for the honor it implies and without any serious hope of success at the polls, Senator Sherman may claim it as the ranking veteran politician of the once irresistible party. But if the convention behaves the Republican organization can win the fight if led by its most available candidate, the convention will choose some other standard bearer."

#### POLITICAL FORECASTS.

How the Candidates Will Stand on the Curcago, June 21,-It has been a bad day for Sherman, the result of the vote on the Virginia contest having checked his

advance.

New Yora's action in the Virginia case confirms the belief that the Miller and confirms the belief that the Miller and Depew strength in the delegation is work-ing over to Harrison. The Harrison men are claiming with great-confidence that they have forty six votes from New York for their man, and that Depew will York for their man, and that Depew will announce his own withdrawal in a speech declaring for Harrison. There are at least two votes, however, that Harrison will not get at the outset. These will be cust by John J. O' Brien and Sheridan Shook for Blaine. These two delegates, with a few from Massachusetts and other Eastern States, and a handful from California will try to stampede the convention to Blaine if they pet a chance. It does not look as though the chance would come.

does not look as though the chance would come.

The relative strength of the candidates, according to a careful estimate at the various headquarters, indicate that Sherman will go into the convention with about 200 votes. Harrison, 130; Gresham, 100; Allison, 05, and Alger about 70. On the second or third bailot the concentration will begin. If New York carries out the part that is expected of her, and Mr. Depew elegantly presents a majority of her votes to indiana, there is no telling how far the break will run. There is a little more vim in the Allison movement.

how far the break will run. There is a little more vam in the Allison movement. Alger's boom has gone to pieces.

Later—There is an evident and strongly expressed inclination on the part of the delegates this morning to get to an informal ballot at least before night, and there was good reason for it. The fact is that the situation is as much involved in doubt as ever. Sherman still leads with the field against him. Harrison is a trifle stronger; Allison has about held his own, while Gresham and Alger are weaker than they have been at any time since Monday. Outside of the New York delegation there is now little or no Depew talk.

The General Impression Company,
Comers Count, Division 2—Justice Merrick,
Brosnan vs. Columbia Battroad Company,
verdict for defendant. Allis vs. the Colum-bian University.

From Yesterday's Regular Issue nature of a dead-lock. At least that was the view expressed this morning by so fistute an observer as Senator Hoar, who, as he morped his brow, confessed that he did not see much chance of gatting away before Saturday. The prophetic flends are at their work again, and the latest forecast of the first ballot, which is fathered by the Tribrine, gives the following: Sherman, 230; Gresham, 103; Alger, 64; Harrison, 74; Allison, 61; Blaine, 39; Depew, 93; Phelps, 103; Rusk, 22; Ingalia, 18; Henderson, 32; Fitler 18, with oil scattering. nature of a dead-lock. At least that was IN CONGRESS TO-DAY The Senate Insists on Square 406

Reinvigorating Gresham's Boom Vigorous efforts are being made this orning to infuse new life into th resham boom. A call has been issued Gresham boom. A call has been issued by President Powers of the National Seamen's Union for a parade to-night for all labor organizations and laboring men who favor the nomination of Gresham, the latter being described as the man that the wage-earners of America most implicitly trusted. Every man turning out will be expected to carry a tin pail, and the demonstration will be practically the inauguration of a national dinner pail campaign.

### THE MAN FROM MAINE.

He Will Accept the Nomination in Case of a Dead-Lock. New York, June 21.—The Soa's Europeanicorrespondent cables the following from Bellingham, Eng.; Mr. Blaine does not speak of political matters in any way, but Mr. Carnegle, who is, of course, well able to express the feelings of his guest, said: 'If Mr. Blaine is nominated he will not refuse.' Then Mr. Carnegle wrote the following for publication: 'If the Bepublican party finds it cannot agree upon a leader, and then calls upon its former leader to lead it again, it goes without saying that it would be his duty to do so (and Mr. Blaine has never failed to do his duty), more especially since it is now clear that the campaign is to be fought upon the issue of protection versus free trade, the former of which Mr. Blaine feels to be essential to his country's prosperity. It is not anticipated that this call will be made upon him, but if made, it must be accepted.'

"It may interest those who believe Lincoln came here to obtain Mr. Blaine's support for some candidate, to know that Mr. Blaine was ignorant that Lincoln is in England until informed by me to-day."

The Tribune's London correspondent New York, June 21,-The Son's Euro

day.

The Tribune's London correspondent says: "Mr. Blaine asks me to say that all rumors in the United States pretending to give letters or dispatches from him or any of his party toulching political topics of any kind, may be promptly discredited unless signed by Mr. Blaine himself. He has sent nothing whatever on the Presidential question except his Florence and Paris letters, and has had no correspondence of any kind with any gentleman named in connection with the Republican nomination;

### TROUBLE OVER CABLES.

A Triangular Dispute Over Some Telephone Wires.

Last night officers and employes of the Safe Deposit Company, corner of Fif-teenth street and New York avenue, cut the cables of the C. & P. Telephone Company running through their vaults under the sidewalk.

As soon as the Commissioners arrived at their office this morning they found a letter from President Bryan of the Tele-phone Company, complyining of the action and asking that the Safe Deposit

action and asking that the Safe Deposit Company be prosecuted.

The destruction of these cables, the telephone people say, destroyed the connection with about 400 of their subscribers. They also claim that these cables on Fifteenth street, opposite the Safe Deposit Company's new building, were laid there by the order of the Commissioners in the spring of 1884.

The Commissioners thereupon instructed the Attorney of the District to prosecute the persons cutting the wires, authorized the Telephone Company to restore their cables, and instructed the Chief of Police to see that the company Chief of Police to see that the company

was given protection.

In the Court in General Term to-day, in the case of the Telephone Company against the Safe Deposit Company, an injunction was denied and the bill was dismissed. The Telephone Company sought to enjoin the other from interfering with their cables, but the Court decided that the rights of the Safe Company were paramount.

Vanderbilt Roads' Dividends. New York, June 21,-Vanderbilt di rectors met this noon and declared a dividend on Lake Shore of 2 per cent., Michligan Central 3 per cent, and Canada South

#### THE REBEL GOLD DOLLAR. Only Six of These Coins Sald to Be in

Existence. Jerry Johnson, a negro boy, was standing on a trash pile, running his toes through the debris. He noticed something bright in the pile, and when he picked it up found it to be a very small, yellow coin. At first he thought it was copper, but as he fingered it his native sense told him it was too heavy for copper, so he at once conjectured that it was made of gold. He had some business with Mr. Walker, and while in his office showed him the piece of money. He asked the lawyer how much he would give him for it. Woolfolk's attorney thought it was a gold dollar, and, as he was particularly anxious to get such a coin to wear on his watch chain, he offered the boy \$1 for it, which he gleefully accepted. thing bright in the pile, and when he

Mr. Walker gave the coin a careful ex-Mr. Walker gave the coin a careful examination, and became convinced that he had paid too much for it. He was in Colonel Redwine's office, and took the coin out and exhibited it to the great financier. "What will you give me for it?" he asked. "I'll give \$1." was the reply. "And I'll give you \$1.25." interrupted a man who had come in to renew a note. "Bone," exclaimed Mr. Walker. "Here's your money," was the quick answer. The buyer left the office with his coin, and the lawyer thought he had made a good bargain.

Hurrying off to a man that buys coins, the purchaser exhibited the piece. The denier scrutinized it closely and said: "What will you take for it?" "What will you take for it?" "What will you take for it?" "What will you take \$25 for it?" "No, but I'll take \$10 for it." "It's a go here's your money," and the

"It's a go; here's your money," and the happy man walked out of the office. The coin which figured in these transac-tions is a Confederate gold dollar. A gen-tleman said to a reporter, "The worst sold man of the four was he who sold the coin for \$30. If it be true that it is, as repre-sented, a genuine Confederate dollar, it is worth \$600. I am told that there are only six of these coins in existence."—[Duluth

#### First Chicago Society Ma :- I see that New York has only 400 people entitled to

out counting the pork packers on the R. S. Machonalin of San Francisco and ames J. Larsin and wife of New York ar-THE COURT RECORD. at the Arlington Changes S. Fone-rus of Philadelphila, W. 3 Sanger of Harrisburg, and H. Gilck of New York are at Welcker's. Equity Cours—Chief Justice Bingham and ustices Cox and James.—Lowe vs. Curtis; eave to file replication name pro-time, ranted. Conley vs. Nailor; dismissal of bill with costs decreed. Clarke vs. Clarke; an wer ordered filed in ten days. Hewset vs. Surritt; restraining order, returnable Jame Bi, 1888, granted. Conway vs. Conway; sale iscreed, and W. L. Cole appointed trustee to ell. William REDGETOR and Wife of Los ingeles, tal are at the Kbbitt. Mr. Keruk ioff is one of the leading real estate dealers

#### of Los Angeles. Weather Indications.

HOT WEATHER LEGISLATION. How Pension Bills Are Passed Wi

### Neatness and Dispatch. The Senate yesterday considered pen on bills on the calendar and in a short pace of time passed about ninety of hem. The mode of procedure in this

space of time passed about ninety of them. The mode of procedure in this rapid passage of the bills is rather interceding. Usually, when such a measure is to be considered, the bill is reported by its number and the presiding officer says: "In Committee of the whole and the bill will be read at length." This is done, and then he says: "The bill is open to amendment; if there be no amendment it will be reported to the Senate. The committee has had under consideration bill numbered —. The bill is still open to amendment. If there be no amendment amendment, if there be no amendment the question is upon ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time. Senators in the alfirmative will say 'aye' negative, 'no.' The ayes appear to have it, the bill will be engrossed and read the third time." The bill is then read by its title, when the presiding officer says: "The question is upon the passage of the bill," and the question is then put.

But when the Senate is considering these bills hastily upon the calendar a different method is adopted. It is understood that no objection will be made to them, and it is desirable to get them out of the way as quickly as possible. Yesterday Mr. Ingalls stood up in front of his desk marking the place on the calendar. He would call for a bill by its number on the order of business and the clerk would report its number as a bill. Then Mr. Ingalls says: "In Committee of the Whole. The clerk reads the bill rapidly, and as he finishes Mr. Ingalls says: "Reported to the Senate engrossed, read third time and passed. No. —," calling out the next measure. No vote is taken, no one Habried to the bill: in fact, the whole business was transacted by the presiding pro tempore and the clerk. There were less than a dozen Senators in the Chamber, all engaged in something else than giving attention to the business being transacted, as in fact their attention was not required.

This easy-going method of disposing of these bills is in happy contrast to the cuimbersonie movement of the House's mach Senate to-day, transmitting a list of appointments to the Patent Office, in response to the resolution of April 24.

The Committee on Public Buildings submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed to the Sundry Civil bill, providing that, in order to secure additional accommodations for the Postoffice Department and an eligible site for the City Postoffice of Washington, the Postmaster-General, Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Treasury, acting as a board, be empowered to acquire the real estate embraced in square 406, bounded by F street, E street, Eighth ami Ninth streets, and for the cost of the Same appropriating money out of the Treasury.

It also resoursents an appropriation of money out of the Treasury.

It also recommends an appropriation of \$5,000 for making repairs in the Le Droit building, for the accommodation of the City Postoflice.

The Senate then went into executive

In the House to-day a committee of conference was appointed on the bill for a public building at Wichita, with the Sen A large number of Senate bills were read and referred.

Mr. Dibble moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of bills from the Public Buildings Committee but after consultation with Mr. Randall.

#### CAPTURED AT LAST. The Burglar Who Has Been Causing

Much Annoyance. The burgiar who has been giving the public and the police so much trouble of late has been captured. He was arrested by Detectives Carter and Mahon, and urns out to be John Moore, the colored burglar who was arrested about 4 year

burglar who was arrested about 4 years ago with an ingenious rope ladder, constructed inside of an imbrella, which enabled him to climb into and out of windows. He was then sent to the peniteriary and got out last February. Since then he has burglarized scores of houses. The officers since yesterday afternoon have recovered seven watches, four of them gold, a number of chains and quite a lot of jewelry, stolen from houses in this city during the past two months.

The burglar was caught on a description furnished by a young lady living at Congressman Grimes, No. 13 First street northeast. This house was burglarized just after daybreak yesterday, when a watch and chain and \$50 belonging to the Congressman were stolen. A \$5 bill belonging to the young lady and other property was also stolen. The young lady saw him in her bedroom, and when she saw him in his cell she thoroughly identified him.

dentified him.

The valuable gold watch and chain The valuable gold watch and chain stolen from Captain Grant's, 228 A street southeast, recently, were recovered in a Georgetown pawn-shop, where he pawned them under the name of "F. A. Gross" to tally with the "F. A. G." engraved on the watch.

The two watches stolen from Father Wilson at St. Stephen's parsonage were also recovered.

A lot of lewelry stolen from C. A. Gad

dis, 220 First street northeast, was found in Freeman's alley, where the burglar was stopping.

The police on Capitol Hill have been out every night for some time in citizen's clothes endeavoring to catch the thief who has been doing so much stealing.

#### In Local Political Circles. The Columbia Democratic Club last night appointed William Dickson, M. Weller, W. H. Clagett, Charles A. Elliott, and M. A. McGowan members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. Lawrence Gardner, M. I. Weller, Richard H. Sylvester, Watson Boyle, E. W. Anderson, W. H. Clagett, and Charles A. Elliott were selected delegates to repre-sent the club at the meeting of the League of Democratic Clubs in Baltimore on the

with proximo.

William Diokson, John S. Miller, M. I.
Weller, J. H. Doyle, and M. A. McGowan
were appointed to receive and entertain
the National Democratic Committee and
the Notification Committee of the Demoratic Convention while in the city. The cratic Convention while in the city. The St. Louis ticket was indorsed and a vote of thanks given Messrs, Dickson and Gardner for their work on behalf of

Gardner for their work on behalf of "home rule."

The Mississippi Democratic Association was organized last night with thirty members and the following officers: President, A. B. Hurt: vice-president, J. M. Watt; secretary, L. S. McLaurin: treasurer, Sumpter Phillips. The meeting was addressed by Hon. C. L. Anderson.

The Young Men's Democratic Club met last night and accepted the Jackson Club's Baltimore invitation. The president, J. Fred. Kelly, was selected to represent the club at the conference of local Democratic clubs looking to the forma-

Democratic clubs looking to the forma tion of a District league. General Sheridan Comfortable. General Sheridan passed another comthe Chicago Convention news contained in this afternoon's extra edition of Tors CRITIC. The friendly references to him self in the platform pleased him.

Death of Bishop Turner's Mother. Sarah Story, mother of Bishop H. M. Turner of Atlanta, Ga., of the A. M. E. Church, died this forenoon at 11 o'clock, aged 70 years, at the residence of grandson, Dr. John P. Turner. She born in South Carolina, but had lived in Washington since 1892.

The School Teacher Acquitted. The case of Patrick Vaughn, charged eith indecent assault upon Edna Gers urt to-day and dismissed. sell Carrington appeared for Vaughn.

### City Hail Notes.

In the suit of Brosnan vs. the Columbia silway, a verdict was given the de-idant to-day.

femiant to-day,
Milo B. Stevens & Co., with R. D.
Mussey, have filed a petition asking for a
mandamus on the Commissioner of Pensions to compel him to tissue a pension to
one John Bedinger.

The body of Walter Heard of Canandaigua, who died on Saturday last, but
who was thought by his sister to be in a
trance, was interred yesterday, the family
becoming satisfied that life was extinct.
Bishop Henry C. Potter, Bishop Harris

Bishop Henry C. Potter, Bishop Harris and Commissioner Albert Fink sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamship Saale. The steamship Germanic carried Bishop J. B. Lyman of North Carolina and Bishop William H. Hare of South Dakota; also, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmett of Baltimore. Signor Campanini started for home on the Independence.

1:30 O'CLOCK P. M

### AT CHICAGO TO-DAY,

The National Convention Reassembles as Per Adjournment.

# FIRST BALLOT,

Sherman in the Lead, But Away Behind All Previous Estimates

The List of Candidates.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY of Connecticut, WALTER Q. GRESHAM of Illinois. BENJAMIN HARRISON of Indiana WILLIAM B. ALLISON of lowa. RUSSELL A. ALGER of Michigan. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW of New o

JOHN SHERMAN of Ohio. EDWIN H. FITLER of Pennsylvania. JEREMIAH RUSK of Wisconsin. The First Ballot.

CHICAGO, June 22 .- As early as 7 o'clock his morning cancuses were already in rogress in the Wisconsin Ohio Mains and other rooms.
The air was filled with rumors of cominations and dickerings, plots and counterplots. The Blaine undercurrent seemed to be

as strong as ever, and the fact that Walker Blaine was closeted with the Maine delegation until a late hour last night and again early this morning was ommented on as having more than rdinary significance. There was a confident feeling in the Sherman camp and more than yester-

day's confidence among the Greshamnes. But the managers generally seemed to have adopted a conservative policy. There was little delay on the part of delegates in getting toward the audito-rium, and by 0.30 fully one-half of them were in their seats.

The convention was called to order at

Not a score of the sixteen hundred and more delegates and alternates were out of their seats. There are 832 delegates: necessary to a choice, 417.

At the conclusion of the opening prayer the roll call was ordered.

At 11.35 the roll call began and was as

follows:
Alabama—Sherman, 12; Aiger, 6;
Depew, 1, and Harrison, 1.
Arkangas—Ingalls, 10; Harrison, 1;
Gresham, 1; Sherman, 2;
California votes for Blaine, and the enthusians is immense.

seticut-Hawley, 12. Georgia-Gresham, 1; Harrison, 2; Sher-

man, 19; Lincoln, 1.
Indiana—Harrison, 29; Gresha
Illinois—Gresham, 42;
Iowa—Allison, 25;
Kansas—Ingalis, 17; Blaine, 1. on, 20; Gresham. t. Kansas-Ingalis, 17; Blaine, 1.
Kentucky-Alger, 4; Depew, 1; Harrison, 4; Gresham, 5; Sherman, 12;
Louisiana-Sherman, 9; Gresham, 1;
Allison, 3; Alger, 2; Depew, 1;
Maine-Alger, 3; Allison, 2; Depew, 3;
Gresham, 1; Harrison, 2;
Maryland-Depew, 1; Sherman, 5;
Harrison, 5; Allison, 2; Gresham, 1;
Blaine, 2;
Massachusetts-Depew, 1; Blaine, 2; Allison, 2; Lincoln, 2; Gresham, 2; Harrison, 4; Alger, 6; Sherman, 9;
Michigan-Alger, 26;
Minnesota-Alger, 1, Depew, 2; Gress

Minnesota—Alger, I., Depew, 2; Gres-nam, 11. Mississrppi—Sherman, 14; Gresham, 3; Depew 1 Missouri-Sherman, 6; Alger, 6; Harrion, 3; Gresham, 11; Aluson, 3; Blaine, 1;

Depew, 2. Nebraska—Allison, 3; Sherman, 3; Alsger, 2; Gresham, 1; Rusk 1. Nevada—Allison, 3; Alger, 3. New Hampshire — Harrison, 4; De-

ew, 4.
New Jersey—Pheips, 18,
New York—Depew, 71; Blaine, t.
North Carolina—Gresham, 2; Harrison,
Depew, 1; Blaine, I; Sherman, 15.
Ohio—Sherman, 46.
Oregon—Gresham, 4; Harrison, 1;
Blaine, 1; Pennsylvania-Sherman, 29; Titler, 18; Depew, 5; Phelps, 5; Alger, 1; Blaine, 2; Rhode Island—Alhson, 8; South Carolina—Sherman, 11; Alger, 3; Depew, 1; Ingalis, 1; Gresham, 2; Tennessee—Allison, 1; Harrison, 1; Depew, 2; Blaine, 3; Sherman, 7; Alger, 9; Gresham, 1.

new, 2. Blaine, 3. Sherman, 7. Alger, 9. Jresham, 1. Texas—Gresham, 5. Sherman, 7. Harison, 1. Alger, 2. Allison, 7. Blaine, 1. McKinley, 2. Phelps, 1. Vermont—Harrison, 8. Vinginia—Alger, 3. Allison, 3. Gresham, Harrison, 4. Rusk, 1. Sherman, 11. West Virginia—Alger, 1. Blaine, 2. Jresham, 2. Harrison, 2. Sherman, 5. Wisconsin—Rusk, 2. Arizona—Alger, 2.

Arizona—Alger, 2
Dakota—Allison, 1: Rusk, 1: Gresham,
Harrison, 1: Shorman, 1: Alger, 1: Fitr, 1: Depew, 2: Phelips, 1.
District of Columbia—Blaine, 2:
Idaho—Allison, 1: Gresham, 1.
Vertage and Allison, 1: Allison, 1. New Mexico-Aiger, 1; Sherman 1 Utah—Allison, 2 Washington Territory—Harrison, 1, 3 son, 1; Phelps, 1; Grasham, 3 Wyoming—Allison, 2 Total—Alger, St. Allison, 72; Depressor Fitler, 24; Gresham, 114; Harrison, 21; Hawley, 13; Ingalis, 28; Phelps, 2; Hand, 25; Sherman, 22); Blaine, 33; Lin

Blaine and Foraker

cial to The Washington Chiti Circxoo, June 22.-The managers have een untiring in their efforts to secure the Baine influence for their respecti idates. It is considered essential ave encouragement to sever rominent candidates, distriction bout equal doses, and consequently al-terning the managers for Allisia, Algor

farrison and Sherman are equally dent their respective candidates w Should their hopes fall to that hen Blaine and Foraker will blan to the front as the magnetic ticks

Virginia Postoffices Established Bandana, Hanover Court ...... Billings in charge Lark, sendant County, Fannie Lowry: Mobile Consecutive County, William B. Sendant Loudan, Mecklenburgh Councy Charles H. Muse, Discontinued: Bawling, Neisson County, Virginia,